

pleated, and other matters are still before us, which may be productive of results, we have deemed it our duty in presenting this indictment, which we have deemed it our duty to express our conclusions upon such matters arising out of the evidence before us as in our opinion the public interests demand, should not be placed under the ban of secrecy which ordinarily attaches to Grand Jury proceedings.

**Many Difficulties Met With.**  
At the outset of our labors we recognized the many difficulties which we were bound to meet, and which our predecessors referred to, and which we anticipated the obstacles which we would be likely to encounter, and pursuing our inquiries, found the difficulties most embarrassing, and the obstacles at times seemingly insurmountable.

To many members of the force, officers and men, much credit is due that in a time of general corruption and degradation, they have remained faithful. In our opinion the great body of subordinate police officers are honest and capable men, and with assistance in our investigation would doubtless have proved most valuable had we been able to command it.

But without proper orders, accompanied by honest and willing suggestions from their superiors, no aid of this character was practical. No such orders were given, although at the beginning of our session the cooperation of the executive officers of the Department was not only invited, but directly requested.

**Inactivity of the Police.**  
Not only has this inactivity of the force itself proved a source of difficulty, but its attitude throughout has hindered us far more. Impression was created and supported by most convincing facts that our labors in ferreting out and enabling the prosecution of unfaithful police officers, instead of being approved by the Department, was an attack upon it. They whose duty it was to aid in detecting crime have united to prevent its detection.

The influence of this apparently recognized antagonism upon a large number of witnesses, called before us, was manifest.

Many persons—themselves lawbreakers—who had been the victims of extortion and blackmail in the past, feared to speak, being apprehensive that their disclosures would be punished by greater persecution hereafter.

**Punishment Advocated.**  
The conviction and punishment of guilty members of the Police Department would go a long way toward removing this just ground of apprehension.

Other witnesses of this class were clearly actuated by motives of personal advantage, deeming an attitude of friendliness to the police a means of securing immunity for future offenses. It is manifest that we should not have been confronted with this condition of affairs, and our investigation been attended by honest and sincere cooperation of the officials whose duty it is, and who have the power to direct the services of the entire force.

Manifestly the faithful, diligent and untrammeled efforts of the men who comprise the force, contrary to the number—would have resulted in their furnishing some legal evidence tending to assist us.

We believe from the testimony before us that the subordinate force is, in the main, just as anxious as the community at large to root out the wickedness and vicious system of corruption that has so long prevailed in the Department, and the existence of which necessarily disgraces every one of them in many instances, we believe, unwarrantedly and unjustly.

**No Police Volunteers.**  
During our entire session no police officer, high or low, has volunteered the particle of aid, nor has any evidence, whatsoever, been forthcoming from police circles, except such as has been drawn from unwilling witnesses and after persistent effort.

Members of the force with no other, apparent motive than a desire to shield their superiors have professed an ignorance of wrongdoing with which evidence showed them to be familiar.

**Testimony Given for Revenge.**  
Another embarrassment has arisen from testimony given by those who have appeared to be inspired by an animosity against the police, and whose willingness to testify has created a suspicion that their purpose was not so much to serve the public interest, as to vindicate some personal spite or satisfy some long standing grudge.

We deem it proper to say that in no case has testimony of this character been accepted as the basis of indictments.

We have, of course, recognized the rule of law and of public policy, requiring evidence additional to that of the bribe-giver to warrant the placing of the recipient upon trial.

It is not our purpose to comment upon this rule of the law, or to intimate that the use in any case, of evidence of this character, is proper, but we deem it proper to say that direct and positive evidence has been drawn out before us in a great many cases showing the giving and taking of bribes upon which we are yet unable to case action.

We have kept in mind Your Honor's injunction to weigh with caution the testimony of the witnesses of disreputable character, and there we have felt a doubt of the trustworthiness of evidence, we have hesitated to place it in evidence to support it in its entirety.

Evidence was left no doubt in our minds that for years it has been the practice of many police captains to receive money as bribe for protecting violations of law and to extort money from law-abiding citizens, and to pay money from police interference and extortion.

We believe that this practice has been carried on to an extent unprecedented in the history of the city.

Great sums of money have been paid, by reason alone of lapse of time, the law has been used to the detriment of the public.

**A Map at Hyman.**  
The employment by the executive head of the force of a considerable fortune accumulated as the result of favors granted in connection with the performance of official duty, may well have caused demoralization in the force, and his command.

The distinction between the receipt of such favors and the taking of direct gratuities for official service is not so clear as it seems, and is likely to be blurred. The existence of the evils to which we have referred evidences the absolute necessity of radical reorganization of the force by new men and new methods.

The presentment is signed by the

Grand Jury, Francis H. Leggett, Foreman.  
It was reported that Inspector McLaughlin was among those indicted, but that Supt. Hyman and Inspector Williams were not.

**The Superintendent Doesn't Care.**  
When Supt. Hyman was told how he had been scored by the Grand Jury he said:  
"I don't think it would be wise for me to discuss the presentment without knowing exactly what it is."

"I want to read it over carefully," he said, with a broad smile. "For such a profound document must need careful study in order that it may be understood correctly."

He refused to say whether he had received any bench warrants, or whether any arrests had been made.  
As it got near 3 o'clock, and none of the indicted men appeared, the impression prevailed that the bench warrants would not be served to-night, but that detective would locate their men to-night and notify them of the issuance of warrants, so that they could be arranged for.

The actual arrests, it was said, would be made to-morrow morning.

**History of the Grand Jury.**  
The extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was organized on Jan. 7, and consists of the following:

FRANCIS LEGGETT, foreman, hotel, 100 Franklin street.  
SCHEIDT, 100 Franklin street.  
JONAS THORNE, 100 Franklin street.  
GEORGE L. JEWETT, 100 Franklin street.  
J. HENRY WATSON, 100 Franklin street.

GEORGE F. GRANT, 100 Franklin street.  
ALEXANDER PATTON, 100 Franklin street.  
THEODORE R. WOOLLEY, 100 Franklin street.  
SIGMUND COHN, 100 Franklin street.

CHARLES K. COUGHLIN, 100 Franklin street.  
ELBERT A. MOTLEY, 100 Franklin street.  
JAMES G. DE FOREST, 100 Franklin street.

MONROE L. RIMON, 100 Franklin street.  
SAMUEL J. RIMON, 100 Franklin street.  
THEODORE HARRIS, 100 Franklin street.  
FRANK S. BOND, 100 Franklin street.

THOMAS J. FRENCH, 100 Franklin street.  
GEORGE F. ROR, 100 Franklin street.  
ARTHUR W. WATSON, 100 Franklin street.

REKKEI, C. M. RAND, 100 Franklin street.  
PETER DONALD, 100 Franklin street.  
BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, 100 Franklin street.

LOUIS P. BONDHEIM, 100 Franklin street.  
In charging the Grand Jury, Justice Ingraham referred to the many accusations against public officials of the city, saying that he did so, to-day, to the holder of a public office seems almost anonymous, being corrupt.

He then referred specifically to the Lexow Committee's investigation of the Police Department, and repeatedly told the jury that the committee had the investigation of evidence before it, in order that not only should the guilty be punished, but also that the innocent should be believed of any suspicion.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Assistant District Attorney John J. Patterson, of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, devoted nearly all the time to it, since the investigation was begun.

Mr. Patterson, who was well-known reformer, said, "The investigation of the Police Department is a matter of the highest importance, and all information that is obtained as it progresses, should be made known to the public."

**TO DISCREDIT PARKHURST.**  
Part of his testimony in the Hattie Adams case sent to the Grand Jury.

The attention of Dr. Parkhurst has been called to the fact that the State is being flooded with small pamphlets in reference to the Hattie Adams case.

The pamphlet is made up of a stenographic report of a part of Dr. Parkhurst's testimony in the case, and is being distributed in large quantities to discredit the work done by him.

Dr. Parkhurst said he had no objection to the greatest publicity being given to his testimony in the Hattie Adams case, and that he did not think the pamphlet was doing him any harm. He is endeavoring, however, to find out who is distributing it.

**Will Revolutionize Embalmment.**  
Dr. Parkhurst said he had no objection to the greatest publicity being given to his testimony in the Hattie Adams case, and that he did not think the pamphlet was doing him any harm. He is endeavoring, however, to find out who is distributing it.

**107 Negroes Out for Liberia.**  
SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18.—The Danish consul at Liberia, arrived here this morning with a group of 107 Negroes who are to be sent to Liberia.

The group consists of 107 Negroes who are to be sent to Liberia. They are being taken to Liberia by a ship which will leave for Liberia this morning.

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## THE MICE ATE THE BOOKS.

Others That Harley Did Not Keep Made a Bonfire.

Special to The Evening World.  
TRENTON, March 18.—The sensational feature of the Legislative inquiry into State House records frauds today was in the examination of the coal contracts, with special reference to the coal purchased from Michael Hurley, of this city.

William Dorsey, bookkeeper for Hurley, said coal receipt books were not kept, as the orders accumulated very fast. For a time the orders were put in a closet, but the mice ate them.

The 100 orders, which the mice did not eat, were burned up. A cash book also was burned. A fire was made on purpose, to burn the orders and other papers. The mice were still troublesome in Hurley's office. Some had been taken to the State House.

Chairman Voorhees had to suppress laughter at this point.  
When he got to the back of one book which the mice had gnawed. He made the entries in the books from the stubs which the mice had eaten. Hurley had no weight books except those which the driver carried, and the mice ate most of them. Coal was sent to the State House every day.

Jamie Moyland, architect of the new Assembly Chamber, admitted that the Assembly Chamber was the first structure for which he had no plans. He was a railroad engineer. The ventilating work was done by the Gouge Company, and the radiators were furnished by the Victor Company, and paid for, while the Gouge Company retained the whole amount of their bill and more. Mr. Moyland explained that after the specifications were drawn they were changed by the contractor, and the radiators should be bid upon separately.

The bill for the radiators was \$10,000. Mr. Moyland's handwriting was shown. Adjudged until 2:30 P. M. The bill for the radiators was \$10,000. Mr. Moyland's handwriting was shown. Adjudged until 2:30 P. M.

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## THE QUEEN USES THEM.

What One of the Highest Officials Says.

Queen Victoria Uses Proprietary Medicines.

And What Is More They Cure Here, Too.

Other Crowned Heads Use Them Also and Get Well.

Truly People Have High Examples in Using Remedies.

There never was a time when patent or proprietary medicines were so popular and so widely used by everybody as at present.

Years of experience have demonstrated the great benefit of these remedies. They cure hence the most serious of diseases, and through the most direct and reliable official sources, that in her recent illness, Queen Victoria, the great Queen of England, used and was greatly benefited by such a remedy.

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23d Street  
Leopold Bros.  
Striped  
Taffeta Silks.

Have just received a shipment from Switzerland of some new striped Taffeta Silks. They are in bright, rich, changeable effects, with stripes of different widths. Are good value at 75c yard; special sale price.

53c.

Also, to close out, the balance of our CHANGEABLE VELVETS. We have marked our \$2.50 and \$3.00 goods to

79c.

West 23d Street

Spring 1895.

Millinery Opening.

March 19th & 20th.

Millinery Models and Novelties.

French Bonnets, Round Hats and our own designs. Also, New Trimmings for the coming season.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

EDITOR DANA COMMITTED.

(Continued from First Page.)

the defendant with criminal libel. Do you object to that?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Root, rising from his seat at the long table beside the witness stand.

"I object to that," said Mr. Root, "because it is not a proper question to ask the witness."

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